

A PROPHECY.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,

TO BE DELIVERED MARCH 4TH, 1885,

FROM THE BALCONY IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE
IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. GOULD, President.

BY

WILLIAM ROSE,

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PREFACE.

The Republicans, Socialists and Communists will unite in 1884 to elect a President. The Republicans want a strong government, the Socialists and Communists want equal rights, and plenty of work for all.

Jay Gould, their candidate for President, promises, in his letter of acceptance, as the principal points in the platform, and to give satisfaction to all parties, that if he is elected he will guarantee a Republican form of Government in all the States—a strong government—and plenty of work and equal chances for everybody. Upon this platform he is elected, and delivers his message to Congress and the people on the fourth day of March, 1885, from the balcony in front of the White House, in Washington, D. C., because there is not room in the house for all the vast crowds of people that come to hear it and see him.

This message is supposed to have been taken from the mind of Jay Gould by a first-class clairvoyant medium, who, in an isolated and independent clairvoyant state, can read the minds of individuals, and see all their past life and actions, all their present thoughts and doings, and all the principal desires and events of their future life.

To be Preesident of the United States is the principal and chief object in the life and mind of Jay Gould. That fact was easily seen by the medium, and as he has his intended message pretty well worked out and formed as he intends to deliver it, the medium had no trouble in speaking the words right out which were taken down by a stenographer verbatim, of which this is an exact copy.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

I, Jay Gould, by the grace of God, the free use of law-made money, and the votes of the people, am this day made President of these United States. I need hardly tell you it is the greatest honor conferred upon me in my life. Being President of a few Railroad Companies is a mere trifle to this.

I am not only President, but with a few other much respected gentlemen who, with me will constitute the government, are now owners of the country with all its institutions. We own all the money of the country both real and fictitious. We have bought this country in a legal business-like manner, and being owners of the country it is nothing but right that you should elect me the chief owner as your President.

We have bought this country with law-made legal money. We did not make the money or make it legal; your government made it and made it legal. It also made laws by which a few of us sharp-sighted far-seeing business men were able to so manipulate the money as to produce what you see to-day—a few men owners of the whole United States, property, money, courts, government and all. Now, I suppose it would be useless for me to tell you what you all must know, that those that own the country, all the property and all the money of the country, own all the people of that country.

You must know also that these are of necessity all slaves to their owners,—tenants at will if you like that better. Their peace, prosperity, and happiness are in the hands of their owners.

I have said this to remind you of the condition or standing you occupy, so that you can look from a proper stand-point at the things I shall say to you in this my first message as President of the United States.

Of course you are fully aware that the government of the country from now on must be very different from the government of it as it has been in the past. It is now in fact what all you so-called Republicans have been wishing and working for so long—a *strong government*. That you can depend upon. Being a strong government, with all the machinery of all the States and local governments under our command, you may, and no doubt you do expect some very radical changes in the fact of government, but not in the forms.

According to the Constitution I guarantee to you all the forms of a Republican Government as I promised you in my letter of acceptance when nominated. But hereafter no nominations will be confirmed that are not of our own dictation or choice. We want no jarring elements in the government.

I will now give you an outline of the several forms of government we have had under discussion—that is, I and my honorable brothers that will be this government in the future.

The first was to establish a monarchy or empire, and put Grant in as emperor; for this purpose we sent him on a tour round the world to visit the governments of the world and learn the best way of conducting an empire government. But all of us—I and my honorable brothers that are now the government—were not agreed as to that being the best and most suitable form of government for this country. There seemed to be a great opposition to the name of emperor attached to that kind of government, and as we were not quite agreed as to what form to adopt, the thing fell through at that time. Some thought that in openly establishing such a government it would cause something of an outbreak or revolution, and thereby cause much shedding of blood. But none of us doubted our ability to establish that form of government if we once got hold of the working machinery.

We let that go and sent Grant off to Mexico to help us buy up that country and its people with their law-made money, the same as we have bought up the United States. The same way also as Rothschilds, the Jews, have bought up all the countrys and people of Europe, with their—the peoples' law made money. We got the idea of buying this country in a commercial way from the Rothschilds, and followed their example. You can congratulate yourselves that you are in the hands of Americans, and not of Jews.

The next proposition we considered was to divide the country into three divisions, and have three empires or kingdoms. The North and the South to be divided on Mason and Dixon's Line, and west of the Rocky Mountains be to an empire of itself, to be called the North, the South, and the Western Empires. Jay Gould was to be Emperor of the North, Jeff. Davis Emperor of the South, and Dennis Kearney Emperor of the Western Empire.

We said Jay Gould being the best business man, he would be best suited for the Northern Empire because he could control all the railroads, telegraphs, water communications, newspapers, and commercial business in general, and owning all the money and all the property he could control the elections and keep the government on a firm footing, and by his example and advice the two other emperors could strengthen and preserve their governments. Jeff. Davis being a popular man at the South the people there would do anything he recommended. The idea of being Emperor of the Southern States or Confederacy pleased Jeff. exceedingly, so that he entered into our plans and prospects with his whole heart and mind. He said that was just the thing he seceded for. All he wanted was to be a great man and have control of many other men.

We selected Dennis Kearney for Emperor of the Western Empire, because he is popular with the masses, and he is right on the Chinese question. There is no power on earth that I fear so much to overthrow this government as I do the Chinese. They are the greatest immitators and gamblers in the world. If I were to have half a dozen of them around my business place and residence for one year

they would know all my business both private and public, to the very smallest details. They are child-like and bland and appear to take no notice of anything, but they would in fact know everything. They would know all my little tricks and turns, and would soon be able to beat me at my own game, just the same as I have beaten the American people at their own national game of gambling. No, if the Chinese are allowed to come over here as fast as they please, and be allowed to vote at elections, my government is doomed to a speedy end.

They do not come here with big guns and soldiers, and declare they will conquer or kill us if we do not let them govern this country, the same as the British went to Afghanistan and Boer land. They come silently and quietly, and take up their position as labor-slaves, washing-women, shoemakers, tailors, traders, saloon-keepers, caucus-controllers, voters, office-holders, tax-collectors, tax-spenders and law-makers. If we allow them to come in such vast numbers they will overrun our country, control our institutions, own everything, and make us do their bidding in their own way, as completely as the new government you have set up will make you do its bidding in its own way. Dennis Kearney understands the Chinese question and the Chinese. Here is the order I had prepared to give to Dennis Kearney if he had taken his seat as emperor. To Dennis Kearney, Emperor of the Western Empire of the United States—I hereby give you power and permission to prevent the Chinaman from crossing the Western Empire of the United States to come to the Northern Empire, of which I am Emperor, and I will pay all the expense.

JAY GOULD.

The reason why we did not establish this three empire government was,—we were afraid some blockhead emperors in the next generation might get to quarreling and fighting and try to take each other's territory, and so undo all that we had done; and besides we thought they might not always consent to guarantee in all the States a Republican form of government. So we let that go.

We then considered several other propositions and things connected with the subject that I need not mention here. I think now that the best kind of government that could be adopted under the circumstances, is that which you have established to day by the inauguration of Jay Gould as President.

I, Jay Gould appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me, and will try to make it the best government in the world; a model Republican Government, that will stand and be likely to give most all the people satisfaction; except perhaps some who are at present office-holders.

Now, as to what I propose to do—I want you all to pay particular attention for it is of great importance to you all, and will especially effect your individual interests—for the better I hope.

In the first place, and the first thing I will officially do will be to repeal all laws that protect money of every kind, bonds, stocks, mortgages, notes, bank notes, greenbacks and all evidences of debt whatever.

NOTE.—This produced a great sensation among the people, but no very outspoken words."

Perhaps some of you will think I am going crazy, and we going to upset society and turn all things into chaos; but don't be afraid, keep your minds easy and quiet for a little while, and you will see all come right. Perhaps some of you will remember that I told you in the early part of my address that I owned all the real money, gold and silver, and all the property and wealth of the country, and that I had bought it all with law made money. I have also bought all the principal courts, and hired the judges with this same law-made money. Some of you may think that is a stretcher, and that I do not own it all; but you can easily find it out by cutting loose and trying it on your own account, with your own money. I purchased all your private property with law-made money, through my agents, the banks, insurance companies, and those calling themselves capitalists.

I, through these agents bought your property at about a quarter or half what it was supposed to be worth, by pay-

ing you the first payment and calling it a mortgage, giving you the privilege of re-buying it at a stated time if you could. Not one in fifty of you could do it and clear yourselves up, because you could not get the money. The money that I gave one of you for the mortgage purchase of your farm, or other property, somebody else had got hold of and returned to me as interest for the use of the money I had purchased their property with at about one quarter of its nominal value.

My money comes back to me as interest. In me it is again converted into capital, and goes out again as capital to purchase another farm or other property at one quarter of its nominal value. Just so my money has raked into my net all your substance.

Now, as there is no other money in the country but mine. "Note.—I say mine for convenience, I mean also those gentlemen who with me now constitute this government,"—and nobody can get that only by borrowing it, and giving me good security for its return, and so get the use of some of my money;—do you not think it is a hopeless task for you to continue to borrow that same money over and over, again and again, promising to pay me fresh interest every time you borrow it, to try to get your farms and other property clear from debt?

How sensible; intelligent men as you Americans consider yourselves to be could establish and continue such a system of finance as this is beyond my comprehension. The thing is absurd; absolutely impossible. You cannot so pay your debts and get clear again any more than you can get to the top of the hill by running fast down it.

Now, as I own all this law-made money, in repealing all laws that protect it I only destroy my own property, not yours. This law-made money is all gambler's money, made by the gamblers, and for the gamblers, and I have no more use for it. I cannot very well gamble with myself, and none of you have any property to gamble with, and I do not think it is good luck to lend money to anybody without security, to gamble or play with against myself, so I have concluded to destroy it, or take away its value by repealing the law that gave it value.

The loss is mine not yours. I can do better without it. So can you.

"By the way, if you will just allow a digression, I will tell you what I intend to do with this law-made paper money—I will gather it all up together, and have it made into pulp, formed into a monument, hardened, made water-proof and weather-proof, highly polished, and have it set up in front of the White House here at Washington for a memorial and warning for coming generations. On one side shall be inscribed the words—This monument was law-made paper money. In 1885, when Jay Gould was made President of the United States, the use of law-made paper money ended. He had the money gathered together at his own expense, and made into this monument and placed here for the use and instruction of people in the coming ages, to show them the folly and evil of all law-made paper money.

For full particulars see the history of the United States about the years 1884 and 1885."

The next thing I do officially is to repeal all laws that raise, support or maintain a standing army.—"Note, this produced great displeasure among army officers, who done considerable swearing.—"In a model Republic such as I intend to establish, standing armies are no use and no good.

All officers and men comprising the standing armies, as now organized, are at liberty to choose and follow any profession or business they like, the same as any other people. I shall depend upon volunteers to repel invasion, and keep internal peace. The office of Secretary of War is here and now abolished.

Next is the United States Navy, a useless and expensive part of the past government. This government has no more use for it. I now and here abolish the office of Secretary of the Navy. All naval officers and men are hereafter at full liberty to choose their trade or profession. "Note.—This caused many murmurs, such as what is a man to do that has all his life time been on the sea, and not accustomed to any land employment whatever?"—All the

large gunboats and men-of-war, I donate to the States antiquarian societies to be preserved and kept as relics of the past. To the State that has paid the most taxes, I give the largest gunboat; to the State that has paid the next highest amount of taxes, I give the next largest gunboat, and so on to all the States till the boats are all disposed of.

A few fast-sailing armed boats, as messenger boats, to go from one country to another, and to different parts of our own country by water is all that is needed as a navy. These will be under control of the Secretary of State.

We have no intention or desire to control or own the seas, and therefore have no use for iron-clad gunboats and men-of-war. The volunteer patriotic forces at home on the land, can successfully repel any attempt at invasion from a foreign foe.

The next thing I officially do is to abolish all laws for the collection of Taxes, Internal, Imports, and Exports. All office-holders and employes in the department of taxes are here and now dismissed. The government has no more use for them. "Note.—This produced great commotion." Note.—(here the medium explained that she could perceive the words and excitement of the crowd of people just as well as she could the President's words, so far as they had reference to the President's address); cat-a-walings, shouting, whistling, screaming, and every conceivable noise.—Some were in favor of and some against the President's words.—"Shut up old man, you are crazy.—We have had enough of that.—We won't have such a fool for President.—Give your work to the nigger.—We can't live without offices.—We are gentlemen, and can't work.—You are a bigger fool than I thought." To the last voice that spoke another said, "Shut up, or I'll mash your head. Jay Gould is President; he knows what he is about.—We don't want idle, loafing office-holders.—Go to work like the rest of us.—Hurrah for Jay Gould!—Jay Gould is the best President we ever had." Then up spoke the voice of a great stalwart Representative and said, "I will not represent the great State of New York in such a government.—We want to control the patronage of the State, therefore I resign my position

as Senator from said State." Another little squeaking voice behind him cried out, "Me, too."

One voice said, "give us offices or we will Gui-teau you as we did Garfield about four years ago." To this the President replied: "Gentlemen, I am rather pleased to hear you speak your minds so freely; to the last remark I would like to say a word—'Give us offices or we will Gui-teau you, as we did Garfield about four years ago.' This I take to be a threatening of my life if I do not keep offices for and give them to every one that applies for one. Now, under no possible circumstances will that be done. Your threats will not intimidate me in the least."

Sometimes I think I would like for you to fulfill your threats and shoot me, as by that means my name would in history, go down to posterity as a great martyr to principle, and a true model Republican form of government, as it is scarcely possible for it to do in any other way. Then my especial form of government would receive an impetus, and its merits be known and discussed in all parts of the civilized world.

You as individuals, or would be office-holders, would receive no benefit from such a course of assassination, for if you kill me another will take the office of President that is fully bound and determined to carry on this same kind of government until it is fully established.

Every succeeding President will be elected from the small number of men (about one hundred) that now own and constitute the government of this country. As their number decreases by death or otherwise, the deficiency will be made up with persons that have the most influence or money, so that their number will always be sufficient. This body of men, which constitutes the government, will be something like the College of Cardinals in the Roman Catholic Church. They will always elect, by vote, who shall be the next President of the United States, and see that their choice is always nominated by the people and elected, as the choice of the cardinals is always made pope. [Here the President resumed his address.]

As the one hundred or so of men that are now the government, own about all the property and value in the country, it would be a piece of extreme folly to keep up an expensive and extensive system of taxing their own property, and collecting the tax from it to pay themselves interest on the bonds and mortgages they hold, but of which the principal can never possibly be paid, because all the private property mortgaged to pay public, National, State, county, city, etc., bonds have passed into their hands as private individuals.

They own all the public bonds and mortgages you have given—all unpaid—and also all the property you then had that you gave as security for the payment of those bonds. So you see that to collect tax at one end of their property to pay interest at the other end, would be like robbing Peter to pay Paul, besides it costs a great deal of useless expense.

We own all the money in the country, own all the railroads and other means of transportation; own all the telegraphs and ocean cables; own all property and improved farms; control all the leading newspapers; own all productive mines, minerals, coal, and oil wells, all of which we, as individuals, have bought, according to law and paid for.

As the government, we control all unimproved lands that have not been sold or traded away to us. We control all the departments, power and machinery of the government—therefore I henceforth propose to run the government of this country on purely business forms and principles.

By abolishing the army, navy, taxes, and interest departments, we cut down the expenses of the government to a merely nominal sum. All this I propose to pay from the profits of the railroads, the telegraphs, the mines and other means of transportation and commerce.

All the gold and silver mines belong to the government as now constituted. All the product of these mines, after paying the expense of mining and coining, I shall use to pay the expenses of government. Iron, copper, coal, oil and all other mines, now also belong to the government; the profits from them, after paying the expense of production, will also go to pay the expense of government.

All lands that are not or have never been cultivated, are free to any citizen in lots so large as he can cultivate and take care of, and no more. He can record such lot of land, and the government will give him a title or claim to it, and to his heirs and successors forever, or so long as he or they occupy and use it. All improvements and good will he may make upon it he can sell or trade away any time at pleasure, and the title of occupancy will be good in his successors, so long as they occupy and use it.

All employes on the railroads, and all government employes, will consider eight hours as a day's work. Where more time and labor are wanted, fresh men will be employed.

All men with families that work on a railroad, if they wish, will be supplied with a cottage and not less than one acre of land, so long as they are in the employ of the road.

The government will employ in the mines all men that need employment, and pay them good wages. The government will receive and pay nothing but gold and silver, as money, in its business of all kinds. No paper money, no credit allowed. Pay as you go, in real money, is our motto from this time on.

With all the vast resources of the country in the mines, and in the land to produce the raw material, we, as a nation, can successfully compete with all the world in free trade in everything. If I cannot run the government of this country successfully upon strictly business principles, without collecting one cent as tax from any of the people, why, then I will go where the "woodbine twineth."

Some one asks—What about your own private property? don't you want income from that? No, I want no income from any of my property as interest. I intend to work or use my property and make my living by it, as a man works his farm and makes his living at that. A man that owns a farm has no stocks or bonds to represent its value on which he can make other people pay him interest, over and above what he can make in a commercial way from its products. That is all I want from my property, what I can make it pay me in an honest, commercial business way.

But you seem to mix your property up with the property of the government or people, if the latter have any property left—how are you going to keep accounts, or make the distinction between the two ?

By being established President of the United States, I have gained the highest point of ambition or desire of my life. My bodily or personal needs are very small. To obtain and own large amounts of money and property I no longer desire. To see this government established on a good solid foundation of equality and justice, that will give peace and contentment to all its citizens is henceforth the main object of my life.

The property that I own in my individual right I shall take the liberty to dispose of while I live, and not leave it to be quarreled about and fought for by heirs at law, executors, and lawyers, after I am dead.

The land part of that property I shall give in lots to suit, to any citizen that will use it, free from expense, and to his heirs and successors forever.

Although I have procured this property honestly and justly, according to the laws of the country, I do not consider it my natural right. I do not wish to own slaves. If I leased or rented out all my property to other persons, and received for it rent or interest, those persons would be my slaves. That rent or interest would be of no use to me except to gratify my ambition.

I have no more ambition now that could be gratified in that way. Man's life is short at best. My greatest desire is to see mankind free from bondage or slavery to each other. All my property I shall dispose of as my individual interest. All the government or peoples' property will be disposed of or used as the peoples' property. All my property will help to bear the expenses of the government in a commercial business way, the same as any other property.

I shall give away all my land property just as fast as I can find people that will take and use it. I believe no man has a right to more land than he can use for the support and comfort of his family, and every man has a right to as much

as he needs without paying rent, or tax, or interest for its use to anybody.

No man made the land, therefore land is no man's property. All value set upon unused land is fictitious. It would be a thing impossible if the laws did not permit individuals to own and corner land as merchants do wheat, pork, cotton, etc., and force people from necessity to pay high prices for the use of it. Such trading or cornering, if carried to its possible end, would place the whole of the money and all property values in the hands of one or two men—the sharpest, smartest men, the best gamblers.

I have another little matter that I wish to say a few words about. It seems a very delicate thing to speak of, and some may think it out of place in a President's message, but I think it of very great importance to the well being of the country, and the health, pleasure and longevity of the people. I hope you will indulge me for a few moments longer. Many voices—Go on, go on, we will not get tired.

The President—You will perceive that when we have established this system of government, that I this day propose and commence, that it will produce a great revolution in the social system of the country. When poverty and the fear of poverty are removed from the presence, and the minds of men and women, as I expect it will be, and reason and a desire for equal privileges and right take control of the minds of a majority of people, instead of avariciousness, and a desire to control and oppress, then the natural increase of population will greatly exceed the present rate. Fifty per cent. of the children will not die before they are five years old. Then the population of the country will double in a great deal less time than it does now.

The point that I want to make and impress upon your minds is this—If the population doubles say every fifty years, you must know that any country, be it as large as it may, will eventually be over-stocked with people, and unable to support them.

This, I think, is a general law of nature ; any species of animal life, if allowed to breed and increase to the full extent of its power of production, without check or set back,

would, in time, take possession of the earth to the exclusion of all other animals.

Take the little mouse, for instance ; suppose the female mouse has five litters of young in one year, and five young ones each time ; these five litters would be twenty-five mice from one mouse every year, or, say it takes two mice to produce a litter, it will be twelve and one-half mice for every mouse in each year. If a mouse lives and produces young five years, at this rate each mouse will, in its life-time, produce sixty-two and one-half of its own kind. Now, if you can just figure out and multiply without loss, the rate of increase of mice, you will soon see that if they were left alone and not destroyed or killed, they would soon eat up everything that was produced, and leave nothing for any other animals.

Again, if you take the cow ; let each cow have one calf each year, and every female calf have a calf at three years old, and every cow live fifteen years, you can easily see that if all the product of the cows were allowed to live without check or set back, they would eventually overrun the earth to the exclusion of all other animals.

Now, as mankind are a species of animal, and subject to the laws of animal life, the same as all other animals, it follows that if they are allowed to produce and increase to the full extent of their power of production, without check or set-back, they would, in time, overrun the earth, and it would no longer be able to support them. In the past the principal check upon the increase of mankind have been Wars, Pestilence, and Famines.

In this system of government which we this day commence and hope to establish, I expect in a very great degree to do without wars, and also without much pestilence and famine.

Now, as a matter of course if we remove these checks to increase of population, and also remove the presence and prospect of poverty, the natural increase of population will be very fast, and eventually over-stock the continent without the aid of emigration. Then you will say, what are you going to do about it ?

I will tell you what I propose to do, and I shall need your assistance in the matter. First is this: That no woman be allowed to raise a child that is in any way Crippled, Deformed or Diseased at birth.

Next.—That if by any chance such born cripples, diseased or deformed children are raised to maturity, they shall never be allowed to reproduce their kind.

Fully establish these two propositions in the social system, and you will have no more use for lunatic asylums and mad-houses. That is prospective. Now for the present—and this I order for a general law, to be enforced throughout the country.

Let no man or woman that is Mad, a Lunatic, or a Drunkard, have any possible chance to live with the opposite sex and reproduce their kind. Enforce these laws, both present and prospective, and you will check the alarming increase of the crazy and vicious population of the present time as shown by the records of lunatic asylums, jails, and drunkards.

When this system of society is fully established every man can have a good healthy woman for his wife; every woman can have a good healthy man for her husband, and every man and wife can have good healthy children for their children.

To have a good strong healthy government we must have good, strong, healthy men, women, and children.

THE END.

Three times three good rousing cheers were given for Jay Gould President of the United States.



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